



Vol. I.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1861.

[No. 299.]

**Sale by Auction.**

On **THURSDAY** next,  
at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction  
Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Sugar in do.  
Coffee in bags,  
Soap and Candles in boxes,  
Raisins in do.  
Starch in do.  
Tobacco in kegs, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of **Dry Goods,**  
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,  
Halfhicks, Plains,  
Plaids, Coatings,  
Duffels, Flannels,  
Irish and Sheetting T. mens,  
German Osnaburgs,  
Calicoes, Durants,  
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,  
Ladies' Silk Gloves,  
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,

Nov. 21.

Auctioneers.

**Public Sale.**

On **FRIDAY,**

at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and  
Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.  
Holland Gin in bls.  
Teneriffe Wine in casks,  
Cordials in bls.  
Sugar in hhds and bls.  
Molasses in hhds.  
Rice in tierces and bls.  
Soap in boxes,  
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,  
Indomely assorted,  
30 boxes Havana Segars,  
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,

varitey of **DRY GOODS,**

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,  
Flannels and Planes,  
Carpeters and Carpeting,  
Irish and German Linens,  
Worsted and cotton Stockings,  
Calicoes and Gingham,  
A variety of Mullin and Mullin Hand-  
kerchiefs and Shawls,  
Table Cloths, Hats,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Hardware, and  
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Nov. 23.

Vendue-Master.

**JOHN G. LADD**

HAS FOR SALE,

Coarse and fine salt,  
Russia sheeting and Duck,  
West India and N. E. rum,  
Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,  
Hyoniskim, 1 Teas of the best qua-  
lity,  
A few casks Madeira wine,  
Do. bls. beef,  
Mould and dipt candles,  
7 by 9 window glais,  
Soap, cheese and thad,  
Men and womens' shoes,  
Writing and wrapping paper,  
Cotton and wool in bags,  
1 box linen checks,  
1 do. playing cards,  
1 do. Dutch quills,  
Sewing twine,  
A few crates and boxes glass ware,  
Pepper, nutmegs, allspice, allum,  
Plaster of Paris, &c. &c.

Oct. 14.

To be Hired,

An excellent dining room fer-  
Enquire of the Printers.

Nov. 17.

2aw 4t

**Public Sale.**

On **WEDNESDAY** next, the 25th  
inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the  
house of JAMES BACON, on Fairfax  
Street, (who is about to quit the Dry  
Goods' business)

The remainder of his

**Stock in that Line,**

Consisting of a number of articles suitable  
for the present season.

Intending also to quit the house he at pre-  
sent occupies, he will at the same time  
dispose of some articles of

**Household Furniture,**

Consisting of

Mahogany hair bottomed chairs,  
A mahogany side board,  
A set of mahogany Northumberland  
tables,  
Bedsteads, looking glasses,  
And iron shovels and tongs,  
With a variety of other articles, the whole  
of which are in the best preservation.

Terms of sale are, all sums under fifty  
dollars cash will be required, and over that  
sum a credit of 60 days will be given the  
purchaser, giving approved negotiable  
notes in the bank of Alexandria.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Nov. 19.

Vendue-Master.

**FALL GOODS.**

**Robert T. Hove and Co.**

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship  
Reserve from London,

**DRY GOODS,**

suitable to the approaching season, which  
will be sold on reasonable terms by the  
piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of German linens,  
Hardware from Birmingham,  
Earthen ware in crates,  
Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.  
Coffee in bags.

Sept. 14.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

AND FOR SALE AT

**COTTOM & STEWART'S**

Book-Store, Royal-Street,

**POLITICAL ESSAYS,**

RELATIVE TO THE

**War of the French Revolution;**

—VIZ.—

**AN ARGUMENT**

Against continuing the War, for the sub-  
version of the Republican Government of  
France:

**A LETTER**

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer  
to the two Letters of the late Right  
Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating  
for Peace with the French Republic:—  
And

**A MEMORIAL,**

Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and  
Emancipation of Spanish America, by  
means which would promote the tran-  
quility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, Esq.

Nov. 20.

**CHINA.**

**JAMES BACON**

Has received from Philadelphia, a consign-  
ment of

**INDIA CHINA,**

Consisting of

Blue and white Dining Sets, 170 pieces,  
Evening Tea Sets from 49 to 64 do.  
Nankcen Breakfast Sets,  
Bowls, Cake Plates, &c. which he will  
dispose of on very low terms for cash.

Being about to quit the DRY GOODS  
business, he will dispose of the remainder  
of his stock in that line, considerably un-  
der first cost.

Oct. 26.

**SHREVE & JANNEY**

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store on Union between Prince and  
Duke streets,

N. England Rum in bls.

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in bls.

Coffee in bags and bls.

Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,

Hylon, fouchong and bohea tea by the  
chest,

Castile and white soap in boxes,

45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,  
Fine salt,

Mackarel by the barrel,

Cod fish by the box,

Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,  
Fifty barrels and 50 hhds. of Sugar.

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,

Mens' strong do. by the doz.

Ravens duck by the piece or bale,

A few bales of gurrans and galgochys,  
and are in daily expectation of an addi-  
tional supply.

Sept. 14.

d

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY from Alexandria, on  
Saturday evening the 14th inst. two Ne-  
gro Women, viz. *Amie* and *Venus*: the  
former about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4  
inches high, stout made, of a yellowish  
cast; had on, when she went off, a blue  
cloth habit; said girl was purchased of  
Mr. William Reed, and formerly lived  
in the City of Washington, where I ex-  
pect she is now lurking: the latter about  
24 or 25 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11  
inches high, has now with her a young  
child at the breast, about 4 or 5 months  
old, her apparel is not recollected; she  
was purchased of a gentleman living in  
Prince George's county, Maryland.—  
Whoever will apprehend said women, and  
deliver them to me in Alexandria, shall  
receive the above reward, or 10 dollars  
for either.

GEORGE LUCK.

Nov. 18.

d

For Liverpool,

The British BRIG

**THOMAS,**

J. Drewry, Master;

Burthen about 300 hhds. on her first voy-  
age, and sails well; part of her cargo is  
engaged. For freight of the remainder,  
which will be taken on liberal terms, ap-  
ply to

GEQ. WORTHINGTON.

Alexandria, Nov. 5.

d

**Thompson and Veitch**

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt.  
Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of  
**DRY GOODS,**

Amongst which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes,  
Mullins of various kinds,  
Plain and figured cambric,  
Mullinets and dimities,  
Irish linens and table linens,  
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,  
Blanketing, ferges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily,  
the above goods will be sold unusually low,  
for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7.

d

**Dancing Assemblies.**

The Alexandria Assem-  
blies will commence on Wednesday night  
next, at Gadsby's long room.

Subscribers may be furnished with tick-  
ets for the season, at ten dollars each, on  
application to Mr. James H. Hove; and  
gentlemen who have not had a subscrip-  
tion paper presented to them, are respect-  
fully informed that they will be entered as  
subscribers by applying to any one of

THE MANAGERS.

Nov. 23.

Cash given for clean Rags.

**DANCING.**

Mr. LONGER gives notice,  
that his school will open on Friday next,  
at Mr. Thomas Herbert's house, corner  
of Cameron and Fairfax Streets, and con-  
tinue on Friday and Saturday, every  
week, from ten till one in the forenoon,  
and from two till five in the afternoon.  
Price of tuition Ten Dollars per quarter.

Mr. L. will likewise open his

**NIGHT SCHOOL,**

on the evening of Saturday next, and con-  
tinue every Thursday and Friday night,  
from six till nine o'clock. Price Eight  
Dollars per quarter.

Nov. 24.

d35

**FALL GOODS.**

**William Oxley and Co.**

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and Aliga-  
tor from Liverpool,

**Part of their Fall Goods,**

which will be sold very low for cash or  
approved notes, and a liberal credit will  
be given to their punctual customers.

Oct. 5.

d

**FALL GOODS.**

**JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.**

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and the Al-  
ligator from Liverpool,

A large and general assortment of

**FALL GOODS,**

Which are opening for sale on the usual  
terms.

They have also on hand,

A large quantity of **ISLE of MAY**  
and **TURKS ISLAND**

**SALT,**

suitable for the Western country, and  
three bushel Sacks.

Oct. 3.

d

**FALL GOODS.**

The Subscriber has received,  
by the Reserve from London, part of his  
**FALL ASSORTMENT,**  
and is in daily expectation of receiving  
the balance by the first arrivals from Li-  
verpool.

**James Wilson.**

Sept. 12.

d

**Lawrence Owen**

Has commenced business in King-street,  
nearly opposite the Washington Tavern  
where he has on hand

A general assortment of

**DRY GOODS.**

Among which are a handsome assortment  
of London Superfine Cloths, which he will  
sell low for Cash.

October 22.

d

**JUST RECEIVED,**

AND FOR SALE BY

**EDWARD RUSSELL,**

At his store in Union Street,

20 bls. Burlington Pork,

2 Pipes,

2 Hnds.

6 qr. Casks,

PORT WINE

of a superior quality.

20 bags green Coffee,

Loaf and lump Sugar,

Philadelphia Bar Iron assorted,

20 bls. Philadelphia Beer,

15 bls. Irish Beef,

Cream de Nayeau incases,

500 Coffee Bags.

Who also has on hand, a general assort-  
ment of 5-4 and 6-4 wide

**BOLTING CLOTHES.**

Nov. 18.

cost

Printing in all its va-  
riety, executed at this office  
with neatness and dispatch.



## LONDON, September 19. FRENCH BISHOPS.

The Bishops, having been apprised that they were immediately to receive a Brief from Rome, with the precise tenor of which they were unacquainted, agreed to assemble on Saturday last, at the house of the Archbishop of Narbonne to concert measures under the present circumstances. In the interval, they actually received the Brief, so that, on the day appointed, they found themselves conveniently assembled for the discussion of the plan. They began their deliberations at noon, and did not separate till towards five o'clock. The meeting consisted of three Archbishops and thirteen Bishops, the Bishop of Rhodes being in the country, and the Bishop of Moulins, who has not yet been invested with the Episcopal Character, taking only a nominal part.

The Archbishop of Narbonne, who presided, opened the proceedings by announcing that the subject upon which they were to deliberate, was the proposition made to them by Pope Pius VII. to resign their Sees into his hands, as the sole means of terminating the schism which has for ten years harassed the Gallican Church, and for re-establishing the Catholic Religion in France. The Sovereign Pontiff, in doing justice to their conduct in the exercise of their Holy offices, avows, that he was forced to make this proposition to them from the cruel necessity of the times.

In order to engage them to adopt it, he represented to them the example of St. Gregory Nazianzen, who, in nearly similar circumstances, resigned his archbishopric of Constantinople in the year 383, and that of the three hundred African Bishops, who offered to abdicate theirs in favour of the Donatists, if that sacrifice could recal those schismatics within the pale of the Church. A still stronger reason was the letter written in 1791 to Pius VI. by thirty Bishops of the Constituent Assembly, in which they offered him their resignation, with full powers to accept and dispose of their Dioceses in such a manner as he should think most conducive to the preservation of the unity and the re-establishment of religion. These 30 men spoke upon the presumed consent of all their colleagues. The latter, not having remonstrated against were considered as having acquiesced in it, and many of them had positively done so in private letters.

The archbishop of Aix, who spoke next in order after the president, placed the question in a very luminous point of view, both as to its civil and political relations, in a very eloquent and argumentative speech.

The archbishop of Bordeaux spoke to the same effect.

The bishop of Arras, minister of Louis XVIII. in England, communicated the wish of Monsieur, which was against their resignation.

The bishop of Uzès read a number of documents relating to the subject; and, after several prelates had spoken for and against, the meeting was then adjourned to Monday last.

When assembled on that day, the discussion was renewed on both sides, and each prelate made a speech, explanatory of the grounds on which his opinion was founded. Four were for a pure and simple resignation, and eight against it, and four for taking a middle course. Those for the acquiescence were the archbishop of Aix, who in the Constituent Assembly, was selected to be the organ of the clergy—the archbishop of Bordeaux, heretofore keeper of the seals, and former agent for the clergy—the bishop of Laon, a prelate whose pastoral talents and virtues, as well as profound knowledge of ecclesiastical science, gave great weight to his opinion—and the bishop of Comignès.

At the head of its opponents was the archbishop of Narbonne, supported by the bishops of Montpellier, Mayon, Nantes, Angoulême, Avanches, Lonsbez, and Uzès.

The bishop of Leon promised to join the majority of the general body of Bishops, who are eighty-two in number; and the meeting was adjourned to this day, which is to be the last. A definitive resolution will then be come to, after which each bishop will individually write to the Pope. The letter will be transmitted to Mr. Erskine on Monday, which will be the 10th morning after the receipt of the brief.—Every thing announces that the majority of the bishops in England will be against the resignation; and it is not easy to see what line of conduct the bishops who took refuge in other countries will think pro-

## RELIGION.

It is not in France only that changes are taking place in ecclesiastical matters, as our readers will see by the following remarkable edict which has made its appearance at Munich, tolerating the profession of all religions throughout Bavaria, where the Roman Catholic Church hitherto has been only authorized.

By the Electoral Prince.

We have already on the 10th of Nov. last year, caused it to be made known to our provincial Colleges, that throughout the whole of our High States, the Catholic Religion is no longer to be considered as an essential article, nor other professions of faith thenceforth to be excluded. To this ordinance we were moved, as well by conviction, that there is neither in the Imperial nor the Provincial Constitution any ground for such exclusions, as from the consideration that the concurrence of the professors of other religions must contribute to the improvement of the country, the exercise of trade, the cultivation of land, and the necessary enterprises, improvements, and encouragement of trading industry. This is confirmed by the example of other States, far advanced in cultivation, where the exclusion of those who profess other religions, on account of the peculiarity of their tenets, when in other respects they possess all the qualities of good and useful citizens, has long been acknowledged to be conformable to reason and the spirit of the Christian religion.—But, although the profession of other religious tenets be permitted, nothing is authorized which may be contrary to the existing legal relations, or which may demand any new regulations. We have, therefore, thought it conformable to our views to make known our best intentions to all our subjects, in the confidence that, laying aside all religious hatred, they will endeavour to receive with that respect and love which every religion prescribes to men; the professors of other religions, who wish to establish themselves in our High States, agreeably to the laws.

All provincial magistrates are at the same time reminded, that they are neither to oppose any obstacle, nor to permit any obstacle to be opposed, to the establishment of the professors of other Religions, so far as they comply with the requisitions of the laws, distinguish themselves with ability, or are provided with sufficient property, and that they are to conduct themselves at all times in strict conformity to this our will. In other respects it would be a misinterpretation of our princely intentions, if this regulation, flowing from a principle of real state policy, were to be considered as any restraint on, or degradation of, the present state of the religion of our subjects, to which we will never offer any molestation.

(Signed)

MAX JOSEPH,  
Electoral Prince.

Munich, Aug. 26, 1801.

## BOSTON, November 15.

This day arrived, ship Amethyst, capt. Rogers, 45 days from Hamburg.

Same day, ship Sarah, capt. Gray, from Liverpool. Spoke, Oct. 22, lat. 45, long. 48, ship Stephen, Wardell, from Norfolk, for London. Oct. 4, lat. 34 32, long. 34, spoke a Danish ship, captain Smith, from Philadelphia, for Hamburg, 24 days out all well. November 10, spoke ship Mary, capt. Thistle, 7 days from Beverly for Grenada. Some days since, Mr. Bishop Rockwell, of Connecticut, fell from the main yard and was drowned. Capt. Gray, on the 22d Sept. in lat. 12, long. 49 50, took from the boat of the Amiable Adelle, Clisby, of Philadelphia, from London to New York, the captain and crew, 11 in number; the brig foundered on the 20th.

Same day, ship Commerce, capt. Fitch, from Greenock.

Same day, brig Stark, capt. Lincoln, from Newfoundland.

Same day, brig Celia, captain Nichols from Trieste, via Malta and Gibraltar, 40 days from the latter place, was conveyed from Malta by the United States ship Experiment.

Same day, brig Henry and Jane, capt. Young, from London. Spoke, Oct. 23, lat. 44, long. 36, ship Union, Carter, from Cape Ann for Bourdeaux. Nov. 8, lat. 42, long. 65, spoke brig Betty, Prince, from Bourdeaux for Newburyport. Same day spoke captain Dyer, from the Banks, for Boston.

A ship from Bristol, and a ship from Liverpool, were spoken yesterday in the bay.

October 22, lat. 43, long. 53, was spoke ship Columbia, Pratt, of Chatham, 7 days from N. York, for Amsterdum.

The Harlequin, capt. Turner, and brig Fox, capt. Parsons, have arrived at Liverpool, the former in 22 and the latter in 22 days passage from this port.

## TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

Boston, November 13. The sloop Lucy, Arnold, of Bolton, from Baltimore, and the brig Betty, Lovel, of Portland, from Demerara, have arrived at the Vin-yard. The above information was communicated to this town through 14 different telegraphs.

The above Betty, from Liverpool for Baltimore, sailed the 23d of September.

Further by the Perseverance from Canton. Captain Waters, of the ship Richmond, who left Batavia 20th July, spoke brig Joseph, G. Lee in the Straits of Sunda, on the 25th of July. Left at Batavia, snow Panther, of Bolton. The ship Hancock, of Bolton, had sailed from Batavia.

The Palmyra, Sawle, from R. Island; United States; Meadows, from Hamburg; and Sea Nymph, Cellers, from Virginia; arrived at Gravesend, Sept. 18. At Deal, Sept. 20, brig Tully, Caleff, from Virginia.

Cleared, brig Argus, Weeks, Malaga and a Market; schooners Republican, Gorham, Bordeaux; Success, Thomas, Cayenne; Isabella, Sumner, Surinam; Mary, Carnes, Cayenne.

November 16.

## POSTSCRIPT.

At the moment of putting this paper to press, we received London papers to the 30th September by the brig Henry and Jane, captain Young, from that place. No event of magnitude had taken place since the previous dates from that quarter; Alexandria still held out; the correspondence with France was continued; a constitutional revolution had taken place in Holland; and the business of indemnification, on the continent, producing, what was expected by intelligent politicians, new causes for contention and warfare.

## PHILADELPHIA, November 20.

Extract of a letter received by the owner of the ship Sincerity, capt. Wm. Wick, from the Supercargo, dated Senegal October 10, 1801.

"I set down for the first time for these 36 hours to inform you of our doleful fate; doleful indeed has been our situation. In fact my pen cannot possibly describe it. We arrived off this fort on the 8th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Having hove too in 7 fathom water, we fired our signal gun for the pilot, who came off about 5 o'clock, and we got under way for the fatal bar. At 10 o'clock we came to an anchor off the bar; where we lay the whole of the following day, the wind being contrary. A French and Danish brig came to off the bar in the course of the day like wife. At 5 o'clock we all three got under way for the bar. Our vessel was the first that got to the bar, and there we stuck, not a single boat daring to come to our assistance. In about half an hour after we were on, away went our false keel and helm, and then went directly on land, with thousands of savages within 40 feet of our vessel. We kept firing our two guns, after half an hour, expecting every moment to be our last, but no help came to us. However thanks to the governor of this place, we received from 80 to 100 soldiers to our aid, to protect us from the savages, which I assure you is the means of your receiving this from me. Little did I think I should put pen to paper again. The governor was the whole night trying all in his power to send us aid, which he was not able to effect till this morning, when to the great mortification of the savages, we were marched away 15 miles; in lands up to our knees, with a few articles of clothing we were lucky enough to have ready, when the soldiers came; but not a mite of the cargo, the savages having taken possession of the vessel.

We have met with the greatest civility from the Governor and a Mr. Regrand, both of whom we shall have reason to remember, as we owe to them our very existence. Our sailors are lodged in the barracks.

I should have proceeded in this Schooner; but it would not be possible to get my papers. It is not possible to describe our situation, the whole of this day in the rain, and being up all night, expecting every moment to be massacred by the savages. I set down to write this in my wet clothes, not wishing to lose this opportunity.

The Governor has promised to send a hallop in the morning, to see if he can

have any part of the cargo; but I would bet 20 to 1, he gets nothing from the vessel. We did not abandon the vessel till we were ordered, and that with such haste that many of our sailors have not a shirt to their backs."

## FROM GUADALOUPE.

We learn, that under the wise and prudent administration of governor Lacrosse, the tranquillity and prosperity of that Island were in a train of advancement. One American vessel has carried fifty emigrants from Martinique to Guadalupe; where they were put into immediate possession of such parts of their former estates, as had not been confiscated; and are to receive such parts as have been leased, on the expiration of the leases.

From Trinidad we learn, that the port of Oranoko is again opened to the American trade.

## BALTIMORE, November 21.

### Dreadful Accident.

The Baltimore Bellona powder-mill, on Jones's Falls, about 7 miles from town, belonging to a company of gentlemen of this city, blew up the night before last, by which accident three men who were working in the mill were shockingly crippled, the lives of whom is despaired of.

The catastrophe happened about nine o'clock at night; and, as near as we can learn, was caused by one of the workmen taking the burning snuff of a lamp-wick in his fingers, and finding it rather hot, threw it hastily and inadvertently into a heap of about 300 weight of powder, then undergoing its operation in the mill. The explosion was instantaneous: The house, 30 by 40 feet, with every atom in it, was mounted in the air. Of the roof, not a vestige can be found; and the walls, which were of masonry, are levelled with the ground. The man who was least injured, says, the first place he found himself in, after the return of his senses, was the mill-race, without knowing, for a while, what could have placed him there.

## CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.

Capt. Paine, on his passage from St. Jago, ten leagues to windward of the Mon Caille, (St. Jago) spoke the schooner Diana, John M'Pherson, master, 18 days from Philadelphia, all well. The captain informed that he had been taken by the Lack sloop of war, and carried into Cumberland harbour, where he was detained several days, hoisted great part of his cargo on deck, searched his vessel to the keelson, but finding no contraband goods on board, permitted him to proceed.

A few days previous to the sailing of the Galatea, a brig arrived from Jamaica, which had been sent in for adjudication by one of his majesty's ships on suspicion of the captain being a British subject, but was given up immediately on his arrival. Josiah Blakely, Esq. the American consul, was still in prison, but as no proof of a suspicious nature was found among his papers or books relative to the charge against him, it was expected orders would be received to liberate him immediately. The confinement of the American consul was very much disapproved of at St. Jago, and it was expected he would recover large damages, especially if his government interfered in the business.

## Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

The Members of the Presbyterian Congregation, as well as all those who may contribute to the support of the Gospel Ministry in said congregation, are earnestly requested to meet at their Church, to take into consideration a very interesting question, which will be laid before them on Friday Evening next, at early candle light, of which the Bell will also give notice.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

In the night of the 23d instant departed this life, at the house of Edmund L. Lee, Esq. in Alexandria, Mrs. HARRIS WASHINGTON, in the 37th year of her age, the amiable and pious Widow of the late Corbin Washington, Esq. of Fairfax County. Her virtues will long be recollected by those whose happiness it was to be acquainted with her. In the character of a wife she was pre-eminent for her attentive, mild and affectionate deportment—in that of a mother she was excelled by none for her attention to the moral and religious principles of her infant children—in the characters of sister,



Friend and neighbour, her worth is added to, and those who have felt the kind influence of each of them, will continue to regret the loss; but none more than the poor of her immediate neighbourhood.— Among the catalogue of her virtues, her uniform christian resignation through life to the will of Heaven, gives lustre to the rest, and renders her a model worthy of imitation. In no period of her life did she exemplify the value of Christianity more than in her last moments.

#### A Charity Sermon

WILL be delivered next Lord's day, in the Forenoon, before the *St. Andrew's Society*, and at their request, by their Chaplain, Dr. Murr, at the Presbyterian Church.

The members of the Society are requested to meet at the Court-House precisely at 11 o'clock, that they may walk together in procession to the place of worship.

Whatever may be collected on this occasion shall be distributed among the needy, without any respect to country or religious distinctions.

By Order of the Society.

W<sup>m</sup> WILSON, President.

Alexandria, 25th November, 1801.

#### REVOLUTION IN HOLLAND.

From the *Leyden Gazette* of the 22d of September.

Translated for the *National Intelligencer*.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated 19th Sept.

"The proceedings of the executive directory, of which we have already given an account, have produced such great efforts, that we may consider it as a new revolution in government, resembling that of the 12th June, 1798, and of which we may consider it as the completion. The nation had at first been compelled to examine into the motives and views of the directory, or rather into those of the majority, by the proclamation which that majority addressed to the people of Batavia, dated the 14th of this month. As it is too long to insert entire, I shall only give you some of its leading features. It begins by the observation, 'that this is the period when self-interest ought to be put aside, every prejudice combated, all animosity overcome and party spirit extinguished.' A picture is then drawn of the shocks our country has endured during the last six years, and the patience with which the nation has supported every thing, especially the unexampled contributions which have afflicted Europe—which in reality have scarcely left our citizens of moderate fortune, especially tenants of this description, a half of their property. The almost total ruin of our commerce is described, the destruction of most of our means of subsistence, the annihilation of our navigation, the loss of the greatest part of our establishments and colonies; in short, this afflicting picture is finished, by remarking, that so many evils, so many reverses, sustained with so much constancy, and such well tried patience, have conducted us at present, not to a constitution made for the happiness of the people, conformable to its genius and its manners; but to a state of things, which makes the country a theatre for a display of passions the most violent and inimical to public order and tranquility; such as hatred, vengeance, persecution and vile self-interest, &c. In proof of these things the successive systems of legislation since 1795, are recalled to mind, and lastly the constitution, which was the offspring of the 22d of January 1798, that is to say, the result of open force, and of the violence of the then reigning party. The errors of this constitution are then briefly mentioned which, by concentrating the power of the administration in the hands of five directors, at the same time renders this administration despotic and pusillanimous; despotic, in as much as the administrative government of the republic depends on the supreme will of five individuals; pusillanimous, in as much as from the impossibility of being competent to their great tasks, they are, contrary to their own will, obliged to depend on others for the discharge of the greater part of their duties; and of consequence, are compelled to leave the reins of government, for the direction whereof they are responsible, in the hands of a number of persons free from all responsibility; while the courts of justice, which ought in succession to pass from one department to another, from the supreme power to the lowest administrative body, and afterwards to return to the highest au-

thority, is relaxed, clogged, and arrested, in such a manner, that the most resolute individual who beholds himself devoted to labours as endless as fruitless, loses at last his spirit, and desponds when to employment of promoting the good of his country. After a sketch of this machine, the multiplied springs of which are so strangely and uselessly complicated, the three directors cannot avoid demanding, 'if the constitution is any thing more than the work of a party, who, by all the stratagems of a deceitful policy, have endeavoured exclusively to concentrate the administration of public business in the hands of a particular circle of men?' &c.

All these reflections, supported by examples of the impracticability of this same constitution in many points leads finally to an announcement of measures which the majority of the directory believed it necessary to take, of which we shall relate the vicissitudes and successes."

"The first branch of the Representative Body had rejected, the 16th of this month, by a majority of 28 to 26 votes, the invitation which it received from the Directory, and had named a committee of seven members, to propose their previous project, upon the provisional suspension of the effect of the above cited proclamation, as well as upon the measures to be taken in respect to the Directory itself. At the sitting of the 17th of Sept. a letter was read in the first branch, from the Director Emerins, the then President of the Directory, in which he made nearly the same declaration, which his colleague Van Swinden had made the evening before; namely that he had not concurred with his three colleagues, that he disapproved the new plan of constitution, for reasons which he detailed, at least as far as it regarded the principle of unity.

That the said plan, in respect to the finances and the quota of public expenses, was not as favorable to Zealand (the native place of citizen Emerins) as the subjoined constitution in 1798. This declaration and the protest, containing his motives, gave rise to a warm discussion on the weight which should be given it. After instituting the nominal appeal, the majority decided that the two points in question should be discussed, and likewise that there should be a further discussion of the declaration of Director Van Swinden, sent the evening before.

Wednesday, 18th of September. Citizen Vitringa made to the same body, in the name of the committee of 7 members, a report, which declared to the Executive Directory, that the Assembly without giving its assent to the proceedings of the Directory, left them entirely to their decision and responsibility. This report was immediately debated; after warm discussion on the nominal appeal, there were 27 votes for rejecting, and 25 for agreeing to it. This majority of 27 members, who two days before had refused the invitation of the three Directors, were for the greatest part known by their adherence to the principles and views of the revolution of the 22d of January, 1798; and even by the part which they had taken in the events of that day. The same majority decided, on a second nominal appeal, 'That there should be a provisional suspension of the effects of the above cited proclamation.' At the end of the sitting, citizen Leeuw, one of the minority, was named President of the first bench, as citizen Van Ardel had already been elected President of the second.

These new Presidents have not entered on their functions. The evening of the 18th of September the three directors Bessier, Ryman and Van Hæzsflore, went to the hall of the assembly, usually occupied by the directory. But the President Emerins, being opposed to the sitting, they went to the hotel of the marine department. The result was, that Director Bessier, accompanied by the minister of the police and a double military guard, went in the night and put a seal upon the halls of the two branches of the legislative body respecting which the two Presidents received the following resolution."

#### LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

Extract from the register of the resolutions of the Executive Power of the Republic of Batavia.

Wednesday, September 18, 1801, 7th year of the liberty of Batavia.

As after what has been proposed to the assembly and then taken into consideration according to the decree of the first branch passed this day, the people of this republic would be prevented from expressing their

sentiments; as, in consequence the crime of Lèse Majesté would be committed against it; and as it is the duty of the government to use every means in its power to prevent and diminish this crime; it has been found expedient and it is decreed no longer to permit the legislative body to assemble itself, until the people of this Republic, conformably to our proclamation of the 14th of this month, shall have freely declared their opinion. In consequence, the agent of the police is directed without delay to close the halls of the assembly and the other apartments of the two branches, and to prevent the members of the assembly in the interval from assembling at this place or elsewhere, and likewise that the agent of war shall if necessary, be ready with an armed force. It is decreed that this resolution shall be notified to the Presidents of the two branches, inviting them in the name of the country and people of Batavia and upon their own responsibility, to give the necessary orders to the commander of the guards, during the interval to place himself under the direction of the commander of the residence; that this be done in order to prevent the shedding of innocent blood by a useless resistance.

Information of the same shall likewise be given to the minister of the French Republic also to general Angereau specially inviting him to give all such orders as are necessary to preserve the order & tranquility of the Republic, and which shall leave to the people the full liberty of expressing their opinion without restraint. And lastly it has been resolved by a proclamation to inform the people of the proceedings, as has been accordingly decreed at this sitting, and signed, BESSIER, S. P.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

#### CHARACTERS.

BESIDES the three particulars which have been mentioned, there are others which belong to the description of the man who is dangerous to the liberties of a people. I therefore mention,

4. That where great depravity and considerable ability unite in the same person, he cannot be safely trusted. Being restrained by no principle, he will attempt whatever serves to gratify his own immoderate desires, and his talents may ensure him success. Capacity and address, separated from a virtuous disposition, are ever mischievous. It is not enough that the society are satisfied as to the wisdom of those whom they place in power; they should believe them to be honest, virtuous and under the influence of just and honorable motives.

5. The profligate and ambitious man frequently keeps himself out of sight, and accomplishes his purposes by the agency of others. He moves his puppets, while he himself stands behind the scene. Thus he shuns the blame of unpopular measures, evades suspicion of his designs, and waits a favourable moment to appear; or, with feigned reluctance, he is brought forward by a deluded multitude, and accepts the direction of their affairs, with professions of profound respect and entire devotedness to their interest.

The above particulars might be illustrated by giving a brief history and character of usurpers in every age. Human nature is the same; and the road to unlawful dominion is the same. It is intrigue or force, or both. They who have aspired have been often desperate in their circumstances; always courted popularity among the ignorant and vicious; were abundant in their professions of patriotism; were depraved and artful; and ever concealed their real designs, as much as possible, from the public views.

If there be no such man in this country it will be as strange, as it is fortunate.— If there be, the people, whether they will take warning or not, ought to be apprized of it. Better to be a little too jealous, than by an over security and confidence, slide into a situation which will be irretrievable. Cataline had been long meditating, and had nearly completed the overthrow of Rome. There ought to be no objection to, and there seems to be a necessity for, an examination of characters. The good will be exalted, and the bad ought to be debased.

#### HISTORICUS.

FROM THE SHOP OF MESSRS. VERBAL AND TROCHEE.

#### WANTS.

One wants a benefice, a p. ace, or post. Another would the people's favor hold; 'Tis hard to say, in fact who wants the most.

A TRAVELLER, who has been in all

circles, recently called at our Shop, and gave us the following from his journal; and requested us to expose it to view among our shop articles.

#### ESUMERATIO DESIDERIORUM.

The first consul of France wants—the Dominion of the world; and as a prelude to the conquest, intends his gallant *Turs* shall haul Great Britain up the river Seine to Paris.

The British Government want—to preserve the balance of Europe—in their favor.

The Barbary Powers want—a good grabbing to make them more moderate in their demands upon their foreign friends.

The Cantons of Switzerland want—a Win. Tell, and Freedom.

Lord Nelson wants—to bombard the Alps.

The French people want—a respite from tumult discord, anarchy, and confusion, the certain attendants of frequent revolutions and the spread of levelling principles.

Gen. Menou wants—to be safely landed at Toulon.

The United States want—only Union to maintain their government and prosperous situation at home; and their begun system of defence continued to make them respected abroad.

"The ancient Dominion" wants—to sway the specter of Republicanism in America.

Mathew Lyon wants—to be governor of Kentucky.

The Commonwealth, and Foreigners, who travel our country want—a new Dictionary to define the different titles of the various political "Sects."

The Mammoth wants—to be gnawing the Cheshire Cheese; and the Cheshires want—one of the French rafts to transport it to Monticello.

Ned Livingston wants—two or three dozen more offices.

Clergymen want—more salaries; Merchants—more customers; and Lawyers—more and wealthier clients.

Reason wants—more adherents.

The votaries of Science want—extensive patronage.

It is said that disinterested Patriotism almost wants—an existence.

Many of our common people want—more affability; and many of our Great Ones want—less ceremony and affectation. Critics want—candor; and modern Authors—originality.

Coquettes want—more flatterers; prudent girls—fewer gallants; and the writer of this wants—Fame and Dollars.

[N. H. Sentinel.] V.

#### PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

CLEARED,

Brig Katherine Lawrence,	Jamaica.
	via Charleston.
Schr. Mary, Russell,	Baltimore.
Sloop Nancy, Carlson,	Norfolk.
Sally Carpenter,	Providence.
Heland, Hand,	Philadelphia.

CLEARED,

Schr. Rebecca, Ryder,	Boston.
Sloop Harmony, Ellwood,	Philadelphia.
Diana, Allen,	New-York.

#### Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,

2 boxes Irish Linens.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Nov. 25. Vendue Master.

JAMES KENNEDY, jun.

Has for sale as usual, at his house in Fairfax-street,

A general Assortment of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Spices and Dye Stuffs.

Al/o,

A few pipes of old Madeira Wine of an excellent quality, and a few bushels of Clover seed imported from London, which he will sell low for cash, and to punctual customers on a short credit.

Nov. 25.

#### Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain William Chapman, deceased, are requested to furnish the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment—no longer indulgence can be given, but the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

JOHN FOSTER,



J. S. SNOWDEN & Co.